

Spring  
334AC

Alexander was 32. At head  
of some 6000 cavalry and 43,000  
infantry, he crossed the Hellespont  
(now Dardanelles) to Asia Minor.

Few Greeks joined the expedition  
at the fallen walls of Troy, he,  
and his closest companion, HEPHAESTIOS  
paid tribute to the alleged tombs of  
Achilles and PATROKLOS

May 334 BC

Alexander's first engagement with Persians took place northeast of Troy at the Granicus R. (now the KOCADAS R.). Here the Persians had arranged themselves for battle - up to 15,000 cavalrymen in front and 16,000 infantry ( $1\frac{1}{3}$  miles mercenaries) on the advantageously high ground behind. Alexander ignored

advice of Philip's general PARUNENO to delay attack. He impulsively forced east the river & up the steep opposing bank to follow the Persian route. In hand-to-hand combat, he & his men broke the line & his band surrounded the Greek messengers of the Persian King.

Alexander had the Companion Cavalry and the Macedonian phalanx (Philip's most loyal) with a highly mobile unit of foot soldiers equipped with wooden thrusting pikes up to 16 ft long. These protected the spear as they clambered up the river bank.

May  
334 A.D.

Battle of Granicus (Kocabas)  
Median army of 30,000 men  
led by Alexander the Great  
annihilated Persian and Greek  
mercenaries at mouth of  
Granicus River (Sea of Marmara)

334 BC

Athena's temple at Priene  
was visited by Alexander & his  
men after Granicus.

That temple was under  
construction.

334BC

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With an army of 3,500,  
Alexander crossed the  
Hellespont and invaded Persia

334 BC

### Battle of Granicus

This was the 1<sup>st</sup> victory of Alexander. Then he determined to clear the coast so that no fleet could attack him from the sea, and so conquered one city after another.

SARDIS, EPHESUS, MILETUS fell. He gave them democratic government.

334 - 329 B.C

Alexander the Great (of Macedonia)  
invades Asia Minor, conquers Egypt  
and Persia and reaches India.  
Hellenism established in Asia

334 B.C.

Within two years after invading Persia in 334 B.C., Alexander's Greek and Macedonian army swept across the Holy Land

334 B.C

1912 Dates J-BK

SARDIS

Sardis had been rebuilt. It was seized by Alexander in 334 B.C and made a Greek city. It was of importance under the Roman Empire.

33432

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Alexander crossed the Dardanelles  
to enter Asia.

C 334 BC

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### GORDIAN KNOT

Gordius, chosen King of Phrygia,  
dedicated his yoke to Zeus.

At Gordium, the knot of the yoke  
being tied so skillfully that  
whoever should unloose it  
would, an oracle declared, become  
ruler of all Asia. Alexander the  
Great, coming to Gordium, cut the  
knot in two with his sword

and applied the prophecy to himself.